

FREMONT'S PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

PROBABLE ESCAPE OF JACKSON.

Fearing Fremont's Pursuit Jackson Burns the Bridge at Port Republic.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS.

SEVERE LOSS OF THE REBELS.

Fremont Promptly Ready to Fight Again.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL REPORT BY GEN. FREMONT.

PORT REPUBLIC, Va., Monday, June 9, 1862. The army advanced early this morning in line of battle, but, finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods and over the country to Port Republic. Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success. The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that name. The Rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their dead and many wounded on the field. Not less than 500 dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Capt. Dunbar of Gen. Fremont's staff was killed. Capt. Giffenham of Clarendon's staff was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded. The Rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms, and clothing strewn the field. Forty of our wounded, taken prisoners, were left in a church, and were retaken. The 6th Louisiana lost all but 30 men. The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place, and burnt the bridge.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, PORT REPUBLIC, June 9, 12th, via Martinsburg. To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. There was no collision with the enemy after dark last night. This morning we renewed the march against him, entering the woods in battle order—his cavalry appearing on our flanks. Gen. Blenker had the left, Gen. Milroy the right, and Gen. Schenck the center, with a reserve of Gen. Stahls' brigade and Gen. Bayard's.

The enemy was found in full retreat on Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and the bridge in flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers, remaining on this side, escaped with the loss of their horses. A cannonading during the forenoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Jackson attacked Gen. Shields this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. I have sent an officer, with a detachment of cavalry, to open communication with Gen. Shields.

This morning, detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by yesterday's action at Cross Keys for our remaining dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think that 125 will never be lost in killed, and 500 that in wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot clearly ascertain. He was engaged during the night carrying off his dead and wounded.

This morning on our march upward of 300 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part badly mutilated by cannon-shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A number of prisoners had been taken during the pursuit.

I regret to have lost many good officers. Gen. Stahl's brigade was in the hottest part of the fight, which was the left wing.

From the beginning of the fight the brigade lost in officers 5 killed and 17 wounded, and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New-York, has buried 65. The Garibaldi Guard, next after, suffered most severely, and following this regiment, the 45th New-York, the Bucktail rifles of Gen. Bayard's and Gen. Milroy's brigades. One of the Bucktail companies has lost all of its officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.

The loss in General Schenck's Brigade was less, although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire.

Of my staff, I lost a good officer killed, Captain Nicholas Dunnika. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally.

I feel myself permitted to say that all our troops, by their endurance of this severe march, and their splendid conduct in the battle, are entitled to the President's commendations, and the officers throughout behaved with great gallantry and efficiency, which requires that I should make particular mention of them, and which, I trust, will receive the particular notice of the President as soon as possible. I will send in a full report, but, in this respect, I am unable to make any more particular distinction than that pointed out in the description of the battle.

Respectfully, JOHN C. FREMONT, Major Gen. Comd'g.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S DEPARTMENT.

Re-entering Winchester—Missing Men

Found—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 8, 1862. The 28th Regiment N. Y. V. was the first to return to this place as it was the last to leave, of the force under Gen. Banks, on the 25th ult. The first brigade, commanded by Col. Donnelly, was on the left during the late battle, and the 28th Regiment on the extreme left of the line; and although exposed to a severe fire for hours, came out nearly unscathed. Only five or six were touched, and they not seriously wounded. The men stood their ground like veterans, changing position when necessary to prevent the Union force from being flanked, with deliberation and in good order. The men were weary with their long march of Saturday, during which they had had nothing to eat but a few crackers. It will be remembered they were encamped about five miles south of Strasburg; indeed one company—Capt. Waller's—was on picket duty some four miles farther on Saturday morning, and was not relieved for an hour or so after the regiment had marched. At Newtown they counter-marched three miles, for the purpose of holding the Rebels in check until the train could get out of the way.

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knew better than themselves, hence they feared and dreaded the return of the first brigade. These fears, however, were groundless, as the soldiers leave the constituted authorities to mete out suitable punishment to the guilty parties.

Many of the missing men were found at Winchester, at the hospital, sick, but paroled by the Rebels. As these were too ill to march, I don't see how they could have been with them had they refused to be thus disposed of. Several were hurried off to be thus disposed of, and a large number escaped and have returned to duty. At Mount Jackson 30 prisoners concealed themselves under the Hospital floor, thus evading the guards—the Rebels having turned out of that place by a charge of Fremont's Cavalry. A miner, a private of the Company H, 28th, was captured when the charge was made. He lost no time in taking the back track to his regiment, bringing with him, however, a Rebel musket and a straggling Rebel soldier, by way of balancing accounts.

Today, 456 Rebel prisoners were brought into Winchester, having been captured, as I was informed, at or near New-Market, by Gen. Fremont's cavalry. They are all infantry but one—a lieutenant of cavalry—and about as rough looking a lot of fellows as I ever saw. Their uniforms were multi-colored, of all colors and cuts. They were raw-drawn, care-worn, and spritless. I am sure they excited only feelings of commiseration in the breasts of the hundreds of Union soldiers standing by.

A few bold and vigorous moves will clear this valley, and the State, too, of the Rebels. I think the leaders and the men to do it are nearly all right place, providing discretionary power to that end be granted them.

The bearing of Gen. Banks throughout the disastrous affair of the 25th and 26th was eminently judicious. Less bravery and prudence than characterized his conduct might have lost the Government everything in this Valley.

LATEST FROM MEMPHIS.

All Quiet in the City—United States Troops Welcomed—Forced Rebel Loan on the Banks—Outrages of the Cotton Burners—Planters Implore United States Protection.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. MEMPHIS, Monday, June 10, 1862. via Cairo, Wednesday, June 12, 1862.

Memphis is as quiet as New-York. The people treat our soldiers courteously and cordially. Even Rebel sympathizers welcome a just and stable Government. One bitter Rebel was saved from mob violence by our troops. Another saved himself by flight.

The stores are opening, and merchants starting North to buy goods. Many of the Memphis banks are at Columbus, Miss. Gen. Hindman took a forced loan of \$1,000,000 from them a week ago, in the name of the Southern Confederacy. Guerrilla bands are still burning cotton within 15 miles of Memphis.

The Rebel steamer St. Francis River brings home planters and families who implore military protection from us against this incendiary.

Beauregard has about 10,000 men, and there is much sickness and demoralization in his army. There is indubitable evidence that he had less than 60,000 men when at Corinth.

Com. Davis is sending dispatches overland to Halleck. To the Associated Press. MEMPHIS, Monday, June 9, 1862.

Intelligence was received this morning, that as soon as the news of the defeat of the Rebel force at Cross Keys, and the surrender of this city, reached St. Francis River, Ark., a steamer, acting under Gen. Hindman's orders, went up and down that stream, and destroyed several thousand bales of cotton. Some four hundred bales were burned at Madison, Ark., about 40 miles west of here.

Throughout yesterday and last night this city was as quiet as any Northern city. To-day some of the stores are open, and Confederate scrip is being pretty generally refused. There has been no movement, either in the fleet or land forces, since Friday. It is said as many as 30,000 bales of cotton have been burned here. Not much business is being done, and currency is left to regulate itself.

Quiet pervades the entire city. The ready submission of the inhabitants to the Union rule is not only surprising but gratifying. The civil authorities continue to exercise their functions as heretofore. The Provost Marshal's office is thronged with applicants for permits to proceed north. All persons are required to take the oath of allegiance before the permission is granted. Jackson's Rebel Cavalry, which has been hovering around the city ever since the Union occupation of it, are said to have gone to Holly Springs.

As most of them are largely interested in this city, it is improbable that they will make an attempt to burn it.

The City Recorder was yesterday arrested by the Provost Marshal for causing the arrest of a citizen for conversing in the streets with a Union soldier. Rebel cavalry are scouring the country around Grand Junction destroying all the cotton that can be found. Applications to ship 6,000 bales of cotton have already been made.

The Memphis Argus is still outspoken in its Secession sympathy.

The Acanache is much more guarded and inclined by subtle quietude. Both advise peaceable submission to the Federal rule. Many stores have been opened and have resumed business. Some dealers refuse Confederate money but receive Tennessee bank notes.

The Markets are rather sparsely supplied with meats and vegetables.

Two Rebel steamers were captured yesterday above the city.

FROM MISSOURI.

Singular Action of the State Convention—Impediments to Emancipation—The Disfranchisement of Rebels Refused—Navigation of the Mississippi Secured—Supplies for Butler and Curtis—New Congressional Districts—Guerrilla Warfare, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent. ST. LOUIS, June 9, 1862.

The friends and advocates of human Slavery will derive great encouragement from recent events in this State. The State Convention, with its Pro-Slavery ideas, and unable to see three weeks ahead, has voted in favor of allowing traitors to vote the same as loyal citizens for officers under a Constitution they have been trying for a year past to subvert.

This is not all. The same Convention, by the decisive vote of 52 to 19, summarily, and in some respects indecently, laid on the table a mild emancipation scheme brought forward by Judge Breckinridge of St. Louis. The proposition was purposely drawn as mild and insinuating as possible. It simply proposed that the people should vote in 1864 upon the question of emancipation with compensation to the owners, to go into operation in the year 1890. If it had decreed immediate emancipation, with the right on the part of the slave to murder and plunder the masters, the proposition could hardly have been received more discourteously.

Lieut. Gov. W. P. Hall of St. Joseph immediately moved to lay the ordinance on the table, and refused to withdraw the motion to allow United States Senator Henderson to make a brief speech. The screws were applied, and 32 members voted virtually to perpetuate Slavery in Missouri for ever. Among the nays, however, will be found the names of Senator Henderson, ex-Gov. Stewart, United States District-Attorney Brodhead, and others of less prominence.

It was fitting that the same day which would shake the shackles of the slaves tighter than ever should witness the trucking of a professed Union Convention to Rebel votes and Secession influences. The Convention refused, by a vote of 11 to 21 to disfranchise traitors. Among the 21 will be found the names of the faithful nineteen who voted to discuss the Emancipation question. The eight delegates who voted to disfranchise Rebels, but not to agitate "the nigger question," are the two Halls of Buchanan and Randolph (the one Lieutenant-Governor and the other Member of Congress), Messrs. Boy, Irwin, Hendrick, Marvin, McCormack, and Johnson. Three delegates—Messrs. Jackson, Ramsey, and Scott—voted to disfranchise, but, against laying Judge Breckinridge's Emancipation ordinance on the table. The secret motive behind this extraordinary action may be ascribed to political ambition. Many of the delegates are new men, who never have been in political circles before, and were chosen to a Union Convention for that very reason; but having slipped some of the sweets of office they have taken very naturally to propagating the proslavery proslavery sentiment of their country. To show how right the Union to Emancipation and friendship for Rebels go hand in hand, it is only necessary to refer to the debates of the Convention, wherein it was urged as a strong reason against disfranchisement of Rebels—that if all the Secessionists were excluded from the polls, the Emancipationists who remained true and loyal would control the election. What a proud admission for the cause! It is equivalent to saying that a majority of the true Union men in Missouri are in favor of Emancipation. But, as usual, in the Border Slave States, the love of Slavery proves stronger than love of the Union, and rather than risk the election of a loyal citizen favoring Emancipation, the Convention declared that Rebels who had served in Price's army, and fought their best against the United States Government, may go to polls and vote as usual.

However, disheartening as these events might be under ordinary circumstances, the hope of effecting a change of public sentiment animates the Union men of this State, who are striking at the root of the evil by declaring war against Slavery, and working on manfully. The support of the Hon. John B. Henderson, United States Senator, is worth a dozen votes in the Convention, and although the beginning is small, still the point of the wedge is in, and our friends will continue to drive it. A hopeful sign is the publication of a letter in favor of Emancipation by the Hon. Robert Wells, United States District Judge for Western Missouri. Judge Wells is a Virginian, and has presided in the United States Court for this State for several years. He has owned and lived among slaves all his life, and is able to speak from personal experience. He says that now is the time to agitate this question, and wishes the slaveholding aristocracy who instigated this wicked rebellion to drive it. He says: "We cannot be stigmatized as fanatics, or 'dirty Abolitionists.' His influence among Missouri slaveholders is great, and his letter will accomplish substantial results.

The capture of Memphis is on every tongue today. "Business interests" have received considerable aid in the reduction of the Mississippi. Five steamboats are advertised already to leave for Memphis and four for New-Orleans. It is now over fourteen months since such an event last occurred. A load of flour for New-Orleans is going aboard one steamboat at the levee, and it is stated in mercantile circles that orders have been received from Washington to refit the remaining of the Mississippi's stores to Gen. Butler's army at New-Orleans and Baton Rouge from this city. Gen. Cullum, Chief of Gen. Halleck's staff, has sent orders by telegraph to ship several hundred thousand army rations to Gen. Curtis's army at Jacksonport, via White River, and probably boats with Government stores will soon be plying on the Arkansas River. The opening of the Mississippi to its mouth, has even here the peculiar ring of a North-Western "dirty Abolitionist."

His influence among Missouri slaveholders is great, and his letter will accomplish substantial results.

On the 10th inst. a gang of sixteen Rebels surprised a forage train of six wagons with twelve well-armed men, and captured it. A detachment of the 1st Missouri Cavalry went in pursuit, recovered the wagons and mules, captured six Rebel horses, shot two and wounded one of the Rebels—the rest fled to the bushes, as usual. There have been several murders by guerrillas in North Missouri and several shootings of guerrillas by Union Cavalry. The details are unnecessary to dispirit soldiers. Our Cavalry now have orders not to take any prisoners, when they fall in with armed bad whackers, and they are not disinclined to obey such orders.

Gov. Gamble inflicted a gross libel on the Kansas troops in his message to the State Convention, by declaring their acts lawless and barbarous, and that they outraged the loyal citizens they were sent to protect. The Governor didn't say "Kansas troops," but "Rebels." He says he meant Kansas troops, and that is enough. Does it seem queer, however, that as soon as any alarm is sounded in the South-West, and talk commences of another invasion from Arkansas, these Pro-Slavery patriots instantly assure themselves that the Kansas boys will protect them from all danger.

The State Convention has "fixed up" the new Congressional Districts in such a manner as to leave only a small chance of electing a Republican Congressman from Missouri for many years. The German Republic vote of St. Louis is divided, and the two strongest German wards attached to several Pro-Slavery counties, while the balance of St. Louis City and County is made into one District, which, according to former votes, is a certain Pro-Slavery District. As Frank P. Blair lives in the St. Louis District last mentioned, his chance of returning to Congress is small.

Daily Union is the title of the new Republican paper issued to-day. It has been alluded to several times. The paper will probably improve on acquaintance. It favors compensated Emancipation with voluntary colonization.

There are several new gunboats building here, and one old steamboat is being altered into a ram, with the addition of a turret like the Monitor's. What these boats will be used for now that the Mississippi is open is more than I can tell. The old steamboat built seems sufficient to keep the river open now that the obstructions have been cleared, and what is the need of building more and spending \$1,000,000 to enrich contractors?

THE STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

Boston, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

The steam frigate Niagara, of Key West, is below.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ELEVENTH N. Y. S. M. REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 12, 1862.

The headquarters of the 11th New-York Militia Regiment are now at Wadsworth, Clarke County, Va. Everything for Col. Mansfield and the soldiers of his command directed to that place will reach them.

THE GUNBOAT PAUL JONES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

The gunboat Paul Jones has arrived from Baltimore for her armament.

Personal.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

The Hon. William H. Seward, John Van Buren, and the wife of Gen. Halleck, are at the Delevan House in this city to-day.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARMORED SHIPS.

Secretary Welles's Letter to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 12, 1862.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Committee of both Houses:

Navy Department, June 9, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to address the Naval Committee under date of the 25th of March last on the subject of armored ships, and the necessity of preliminary measures in the future construction of vessels for the naval service. The fact that a radical change has commenced in the construction and armament of ships—which change, in effect, dispenses with the masts that have hitherto existed; and it is a question for Congress to decide whether the Government will promptly take the necessary steps to place our country in the front rank of maritime powers.

It is unnecessary that I should recapitulate the suggestions contained in my letter of the 25th of March; but I would again call your attention to them, and state my earnest desire that Congress should take action, before its adjournment, on the subject, not only of supplying itself with the armaments and heavy ordnance for ships of the future, but in whole or in part, in the construction of naval vessels. It has hitherto been supposed to be the true interest of the Government to build its own ships of war, and to manufacture the arms, and most of the articles which are requisite for the naval service.

This necessity has arisen chiefly from the fact that naval vessels and naval purposes and objects are of such a nature as to place them out of the reach of private enterprise. The Government has, consequently, to pay an extra cost for extra and better work. In naval and military matters, it is indispensable that vessels, guns, machinery, and everything pertaining to them, should be of the best quality—trustworthy, and always ready at any moment to meet the public necessities.

The Government has several large navy-yards for building ships; and the introduction of steam, which is now being introduced, and made applicable to all naval vessels now constructed, has compelled it to erect extensive shops for making steam machinery. But these shops are inadequate to the wants of the navy, and for some years it will be necessary, under any circumstances, to contract for much the larger portion of the work that will be required.

It is now generally conceded that vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron if they are not built entirely of that material. In this, as in most costly fabrics, economy is reached through durability.

Iron ship building is new in this country, but few persons are engaged in it, and it is a novelty in our Navy-Yards. Heavy iron beams, shafting, and three-masted masts, and other articles, which are not made in this country, will be supplied in limited quantities, and subject to great delay. Individuals have little use for iron of such magnitude as the navy must have, and there must unavoidably be great delay to prepare for the execution of such work. With only the Navy for a purchaser, there can be no competition, and the Government will be compelled, under such circumstances, to pay almost any price the mills and forges may demand.

No inconsiderable portion of an iron ship can be made and prepared in the ordinary way, and, so far as it can be done, it may be the best policy to be so supplied; but the heavy and expensive portions cannot be so procured; and, unless the Government is prepared to execute the work, it will be subject to great delay, and the navy will be in a position of great disadvantage.

Other nations, whose wooden ships-of-war far exceed our own in number, cannot afford to lay them aside, but are compelled to plate them with iron, at a very great cost. They are not aware of the disadvantage of this proceeding, but it is a present necessity.

It must be borne in mind, however, that those Governments which are striving for naval supremacy are sparing no expense to strengthen themselves by building iron vessels, and already their dock-yards are undergoing the necessary preparation for this change in naval architecture, notwithstanding those Governments have at their command the greatest experience, and the most extensive and complete iron and machine factories that private enterprise can produce.

The fact is suggestive to our Government, and I desire to call your attention to the necessity of making the necessary provision for ourselves, by providing the means and conveniences for building and repairing a navy, such as the strength and character of our Government and country require, in order to maintain its true position among maritime powers.

We have been engaged for years, and have spent millions in our navy-yards, and on our engine-machinery shops, for shipbuilding purposes, and yet have not been able to keep up with the wants of the navy and the exigencies of the service.

It is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes to the progress of events, nor to evade the responsibilities that properly belong to us. The creation of a new and different navy, such as the development of science and art already demonstrate as a novel ship, calls for vigorous measures, and prompt energetic action. The Government should not, in justice to itself, be dependent on private establishments for its most important and expensive works, but should rely upon itself. Great works, however, require time in their preparation, and lavish expenditures cannot hasten them. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for building vessels, but these appropriations cannot be made available in obtaining the proper tools, mills, forges, furnaces, and shops, all of which are requisite, and which, to be secured properly, need time and careful consideration.

If the money for these purposes be now appropriated, we shall commence, under as favorable circumstances as any nation, the construction of a navy adapted to the wants of our country and the times.

Our nation can have an advantage over us if we avail ourselves of our means and opportunities, and it is no longer doubtful that our future safety and welfare are dependent on our naval strength and efficiency. It is a duty, as well as a necessity, that we make these United States a great naval Power. We owe it to ourselves to commence at once the work, and the present Congress should, in my opinion, take the preliminary steps at the present session for laying the foundation for the construction of a navy commensurate with the wants and magnitude of the country. The place, or places, the shops and tools, and other appliances for this great work, must be provided in season.

The experience we have had admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet such an event may be pending, and the responsibility and calamity of it will be laid on the shoulders of those who have failed to be prepared. No amount of money would repair the wrong that might be inflicted from present neglect. A million or two of dollars, judiciously expended at the present time, may save hundreds of millions and the honor of the nation, after hostilities have commenced.

I have made these suggestions in consequence of the near termination of the session without any movement, as yet, for establishing the necessary tools to produce the heavy iron and armature that will hereafter enter into the construction of our naval vessels. It is doubtful whether either of our present navy-yards is best adapted to the purpose herein indicated; but, if so, they will require considerable enlargement. The subject is one that should receive careful consideration, and I would suggest that authority be given to designate and procure one or more suitable locations.

We are now constructing a number of gun-boats by contract on the Western Waters, and I would suggest that recent experience and the vast resources in iron and other capabilities of the West, with the radical change in naval architecture, demonstrate the propriety of establishing a navy yard, foundry, and shops, at some point in the Valley of the Mississippi.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ROANOK ISLAND, N. C., June 2, 1862.

The health of the troops here is good. Col. Hawkins, commanding the island, has recovered from the wound which he received at the battle of South Mills. There are five hundred "contrabands" here. Already they have done us good service. The finest fort on the island is a new one constructed by Lieut. Lyons, a skillful son of Rhode Island, and erected by the "contrabands." These have come from various portions of the State, always bringing with them valuable information regarding the movements of the Rebels. To-day a party arrived from up the country. They came here in a small boat. The party numbered twelve. As they came into camp I noticed some leaning on others' shoulders. I went up to see what the matter was. Poor fellows! They were bleeding profusely. On their voyage, night having come on, they put ashore on Powell's Point, where three white men discovered them resting on the beach doing us no harm. No other was there. They discovered that these monsters gnawed their guns and fell, like so many snakes, upon the defenseless pilgrims firing upon them, and wounding six. Three of the poor creatures were left behind, being so badly wounded that they could not move to the boat. The others rushed to the boat, wading into the water waist-deep, so as to push the boat along at good speed, and thus escape capture. First they were badly wounded, and before reaching this "city of refuge," lost considerable blood, and suffered seriously in consequence. One of these was wounded in a part of his body which, in order to work upon the wound, Surgeon Humphreys had to reach by exposing a considerable portion of the whole body. Here a fearful sight presented itself. The cruelty of the slave-master was visible. The body was one shocking mass of scars. It looked as if they were laid upon a red-hot gridiron at some period. I have often trembled at merely reading of the tortures to which poor humanity has often been compelled to submit in former ages; but here is torture as barbarous, yet, as diabolical as the torture of hell itself. We boast of our civilization, and of our religion, too; and yet we find both in our public documents and in our private hearts, a hostility, I am not able to comprehend, either civilization or religion enough in this generation to applaud the escape of a poor fellow-being from a torture and a bondage bordering on hell itself, or enough to consist in unmitigated shame and punishment the being who would stop him in his flight to a better country. Since I have come South to do my share in the fearful contest, I have seen many a poor fellow-being, and I have seen his cruel mark upon the poor, down-trodden whites, and upon everything; and, so help me God, I would rather die than draw a sword, after a prayer, breathe a sentiment, cast a vote, or do any other single act which could in any way tend to foster the institution. I begin to tremble over the condition of affairs; and for the reason that all the monuments of a good Providence testify to the American people to crush Slavery—to snuff out the disgrace which its existence causes, not only to this country, but to this generation. Do not events lead to the belief that, if Slavery be not overthrown by Americans, the natural guardians of freedom, that God Almighty determined to do it? I do not know that He will not do it, but I do know that He will not do it, unless we do it. Let us not fear. Freedom is the natural end to which mankind of every description is tending. It may be through rivers of blood, mountains of dead bodies, and all the other fruits of war, but the end is as certain as eternity.

I have struggled for Freedom's banner now for over one year, and followed it with "Hawkins Zouaves" into some sharp contests; I am now resolved more than ever to be true to the freedom of which that banner is the proper ensign.

GOVERNOR STANLEY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: It is now more than a year since I left my business, my home, and my family, to fight for the defense of our Government. During that time I have seen this war in all its phases, and in many places. I have been in Patterson's, Banks's, Manfield's, McClellan's, and am now in Burnside's Division. I have been ordered by military command to search my camp for fugitive slaves, and send every negro in camp to General Headquarters for examination, on the presumption that he was some one slave. But thank God, military orders that command me to hunt a slave, no earthly power can make me obey. We came here and fought the Rebels in forts, and behind earth-works built by slave labor. We drove them before us, and they vainly tried to take their negroes with them. Some they took by force, and others they tried to send away. They told them that all the young and able bodied we would sell in Cuba, and the old, the infirm and the children, would have their feet cut out and be turned out to die. Ben Simbo didn't believe a word of it, and stayed. We have employed over nine hundred slaves among these slaves on our fortifications, and their families in all number over 4,000, who have received more or less of their support from the Union army. We have been happily disappointed in their industry, fidelity and intelligence. No one can dispute the fact that they are superior to the laboring whites in this vicinity, in everything that makes a man. At first we got North Carolina white overseers; but one and only one of them was honest. We then turned to the soldiers overseers, merely to lay out and superintend the work. A more cheerful, willing, and active lot of men I never saw. Mr. Vincent Co. of your city, has been their General Superintendent, and also of the poor whites. He opened a free school for white children, and also an evening school for negroes. Our soldiers volunteered to teach, and thus, without cost to any one, a ray of light was allowed to shine upon the poor slaves. These poor men would work on our fort all day, go home to their families, and come with them two or three miles to an evening school, in the heat of a Southern Summer. All this was under military rule. And let a Governor come, in the person of Edward Stanley. His first act was to suppress the black school. He says the laws of North Carolina forbid the teaching of negroes, and he comes to execute the law. Stanley's next act was to order slaves delivered up to their Rebel masters. One so delivered on his orders was a woman, and the refused to walk back into bondage, bearing her with a cudgel, then beat her often after they got her there, and the next morning her soul was laid out in the land where the slaveholders cannot go. He had beaten her body back, but the spirit would not be enslaved. Can God be just, and these things be? Did we come here to fight for Slavery, or for Freedom? God forbid, that Northern men should come here to execute the infamous laws of North Carolina. Congress passed a law, I believe, that all slaves who were employed to aid the Rebel army should be free. The laws of North Carolina don't say so, and Stanley says the black laws of North Carolina must be enforced by our bayonets, and sealed with our blood. These men must now be sent to their masters, to erect new forts for us to encounter, and dig new graves for freedom to fill, that Slavery may not die. But my soul sickens when I think that I am here fighting under such command. It is not a law-abiding people, we would defy his power, and Stanley would like to execute these laws by the power of our arms or at the expense of our blood. But as it is, our only hope is in our Government at Washington. They must soon see that love is lost on Rebels. Men that will decoy and then fire upon flags of truce, raise the white flag themselves to approach our lines within pistol-shot, and then supplant it with the black flag of piracy and murder, deserve nothing but death by the hangman. In common with thousands of others, I have been a conservative, but the day of moderation has passed. But as it is, our only hope is in our Government at Washington. They must soon see that love is lost on Rebels. Men that will decoy and then fire upon flags of truce, raise the white flag themselves to approach our lines within pistol-shot, and then supplant it with the black flag of piracy and murder, deserve nothing but death by the hangman. In common with thousands of others, I have been a conservative, but the day of moderation has passed. But as it is, our only hope is in our Government at Washington. They must soon see that love is lost on Rebels. Men that will decoy and then fire upon flags of truce, raise the white flag themselves to approach our lines within pistol-shot, and then supplant it with the black flag of piracy and murder, deserve nothing but death by the hangman. In common with thousands of others, I have been a conservative, but the day of moderation has passed. 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